

MICHIGAN LEGISLATION FOR THE DISTRICT

Forty-Five Bills and Resolutions Made Into Law.

41 OTHERS INTRODUCED

Anti-Smoke Bill Passed Congress But Failed of President's Signature.

Forty-five bills and resolutions enacted into law is the proud record of the House and Senate Committees on the District of Columbia for the session. The bills were introduced on March 17, 1904, and the House committee on the construction of a new railway, the amount of a credit to the energy of the district, and the management of the two companies.

Forty-one Bills Passed

Besides the bills passed, there were forty-one bills introduced. One bill, the new smoke bill, failed to receive the President's signature. Two bills were in the House calendar for consideration, but were not reached before the expiration of Congress.

Record of Legislation.

The complete record of District legislation for the session just passed is as follows:

Amending act regulating the practice of medicine and surgery in the District of Columbia.

Authorizing Union Trust and Storage Company to change its corporate name.

Authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to enter into contracts for collection and disposal of garbage, etc.

Incorporating Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the District of Columbia.

Changing name of portion of Thirteenth and a half street to Hawthorn place.

Authorizing changes in permanent system of highways.

Incorporating the trustees of the grand encampment of Knights Templar of the United States.

Amending section 52 of the District of Columbia code relating to incorporation.

In relation to bonds on contracts with the District of Columbia.

For relief of holders of certain District of Columbia special tax scrips.

Confirming title of lot 5 in square south of square 990, Washington, D. C.

For the construction of a private conduit across D street northwest.

To amend chapter 2 of the District of Columbia Code.

To designate parcels of land in the District of Columbia for the purposes of assessment and taxation.

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Administration Holds Its Official Opening

Cabinet Members, Senators, and Representatives Call—Hundreds Turned Away From White House by Orders.

The official opening of the new administration of President Roosevelt occurred shortly after 9 o'clock this morning, when the President received Secretary Hay.

The Secretary of State remained with the President nearly half an hour discussing foreign affairs. Other members of the Cabinet called during the early hours of the day.

In addition to the many Cabinet members the usual number of Senators and Representatives were on hand with friends.

Representative Overstreet of Indiana, accompanied by John L. Griffiths, of Indianapolis, who has been appointed consul general to Liverpool, Robert H. Todd, mayor of San Juan, Porto Rico, also called to pay his respects.

Speaker Cannon also called and was with the President a few minutes.

Congratulations From Japan.

The Japanese Minister presented to President Roosevelt the congratulations of the Emperor of Japan.

Hundreds of callers were disappointed in their desire to see the President. Orders were issued to the ushers and doorkeepers to exclude those who did not have appointments or came unaccompanied.

Some Free Souvenirs.

The appearance of a man who was dispensing free souvenirs in the shape of a handsome lithograph picture of the President caused a break in the line, for as soon as the crowd saw what was happening, a mad rush was made for him.

In a few seconds his supply was exhausted, but in a little while, he came back with more, and these were quickly snapped up. After he had gone, several persons in the entrance hall of the office building saw the souvenirs in the hands of many of the waiting crowd.

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British West Indies Sick of Union's Rule

Most Unmotherly Country Would Turn Them Over to Friendly United States—Whites in Dread of Negro Uprising.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 6.—A great deal of excitement and not a little heart-burning to say nothing of positive alarm—has been caused in Jamaica by the decision of the British government to withdraw all the white troops from the British West Indies and disband the West Indian Regiment.

A movement has been set on foot to protest in the name of the people of the colony against the plans of the British war office and admiralty.

Take Opposite Views.

It is clear that the people here and the governing authorities of the mother country look at the matter from diametrically opposite standpoints.

To the inhabitants of Great Britain the maintaining of garrisons in this part of the world is only justified by one consideration—the possibility of attack on the West Indian colonies by foreign powers.

The Government at Washington, however, has practically guaranteed the West Indies against invasion. According to the Monroe Doctrine, should any European nation attempt to seize any country or island in the New World it would be regarded as an act of aggression to oppose and frustrate such an effort.

United States Guarantee.

Consequently the problem, from the point of view of the British, takes this form: "The United States Government has assured to us the peaceful possession of our West Indian colonies; why should we be put to the expense of maintaining any garrison in that part of the empire?"

From the Jamaican standpoint the question assumes a different form. The people here do not fear foreign invasion so much as domestic disorder. The black inhabitants are likely to rise up at any time. Within ten years they have revolted five or six times, and each time there was a lot of trouble in quieting them.

Another aspect of the matter interests the United States. What is the use of the West Indies appealing to the imperial government? What can they hope to gain? Do they not see that Great Britain is indifferent to anything they may think or say?

England Indifferent.

There may be a few politicians in the mother country who feel kindly toward the West Indies, but the British people as a whole do not care the snap of a finger whether the West Indies sink or swim.

The fact is that the West Indian colonies are no longer deemed important or necessarily integral parts of the empire. If the Government at Washington were to say to the people of Great Britain, "Help us to get your West Indies to us and we will look after them," the thing would be done in the twinkling of an eye.

And no one in this part of the world has any doubt that it would be a good thing for the West Indian islands to be handed over to the Great American Republic.

The West Indian colonies, white and colored, both wish to see a day when before long Britain will hand us over to the land of the Stars and Stripes.

Charge of Violating the Smoke Law.

He pleaded not guilty, and said he borrowed \$900 to put away for his family. He was fined \$10, and in his next breath took that back and fined him \$30. Mr. Dewey said: "This smoke ordinance is a cruel law, and we business men have no redress or consideration." He paid his fine.

Because Albert M. Dewey, a negro, looked more than a "sport" than William F. Young, though he should have been the latter attacked him while he was having his shoes cleaned yesterday. Young, who is arrested by Police Officer Adams, said Dewey struck him first without provocation. "An improbable circumstance," said the court. He fined him \$10.

Goes Back to Philadelphia.

With a badly battered countenance and a swollen eye, August W. Ashton from Philadelphia, stepped up to plead to a charge of disorderly conduct, and the following dialogue was heard: Judge Strider—Where are you from? Prisoner—Philadelphia.

Judge Strider—Ready to leave town? "Yes, sir."

Bouncing a beer bottle off a man's head in the Homeward Bound Mission cost Joseph Slummer, a negro, \$5 which he did not have. With bright prospects of being released in five days in the workhouse he stepped back into the dock.

Driver Was Drunk.

With tear bedimmed eyes and a faltering voice, Railroad Officer Barrett went on the stand and told Judge Strider that Charles Truly, a negro, had run over Mrs. Barrett with a wagon, on Pennsylvania avenue, near Thirteenth street, on Saturday.

Witness said Truly gave Frank Dent, the driver, a drink and was drunk and in no condition to have charge of a wagon. The court fined him \$10, with a default of thirty days in the workhouse.

Louise Dent, the solitary woman in the dock, pleaded not guilty to a charge of being distracted. She was fined \$10, with a default of thirty days in the workhouse.

She was sent down for fifteen days.

"The court will take care of you for sixty days, and when you get out you can live on blackberries," was the consolation of the court.

Six or seven months, said the court, a simple-looking negro, who was convicted on a charge of carrying concealed weapons. A policeman said the negro was arrested for being drunk, and a razor was found in his pocket.

Judge Kimball Increases Population of Workhouse.

In his shirt sleeves, because a coat and overcoat he had worn were marked "Exhibit A" in the pile of evidence in a larceny case against him, Charles Woodson, a negro, appeared in the dock in the United States branch of the Police Court this morning. Joseph Burnett, another negro, was the prosecuting witness.

"How long have you been out of jail?" asked Judge Kimball.

"Six or seven months," replied Woodson, after admitting that he took Burnett's small coat through a mistake.

"Take three months more," said the judge.

Charles B. Robey, whose nose was injured in a fight with a woman, was charged with being drunk and was fined \$10, with a default of thirty days in the workhouse.

Thousands Attend Services to See Vice President and Mrs. Fairbanks at Worship.

With the exception of a horseback ride in the afternoon, President Roosevelt spent yesterday morning quietly in the White House, after the trying strain of inauguration day, surrounded by his immediate family and a number of personal friends who dropped in to pay their respects and offer their congratulations to the President upon the remarkable success of his inauguration.

With the expectation that the President would, according to his regular custom, attend church yesterday morning, hundreds of persons gathered in the grounds of the White House grounds early to catch a glimpse of the President. The grounds were thrown open to visitors, the immediate front of the White House was surrounded. Many went to the glass doors and peered through for a look at the interior.

On account of the mob that had assembled early at 8 o'clock, the President was advised to stay away from church, which he finally consented to do. His friends began dropping in early, and a large party was asked to stop for luncheon, which was served in the state dining room.

At 5:45 President Roosevelt, attired in his riding suit and a broad-brimmed felt hat, got into an open carriage and drove out of the southwest gate, accompanied by his regular attendants.

Got Off Easy.

As the greater part of the curious crowd was at the front of the White House, the President got off easily. His appearance created a stir, however, among those who were at the lucky spot, and the President frequently raised his hat in acknowledgment of their salutes.

His carriage was driven out Connecticut avenue to Zoo Park, where the President's horse was waiting. It was nearly 6 o'clock when the President returned to the White House. Many friends were entertained at dinner.

With Vice President.

The Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, at the corner of John Marshall place and C street, was crowded yesterday morning by persons anxious to see the Vice President and Mrs. Fairbanks. The only decorations in the church were two American flags, behind the pulpit, and a small flag which marked the Vice President's pew.

The Vice President and Mrs. Fairbanks came in promptly, to the relief of the crowd.

After the services and the sermon on "Liberty," by the pastor, the Rev. Frank M. Bristol, the Vice President and Mrs. Fairbanks were congratulated by Dr. Bristol, and the members of the congregation.

President Harper May Be Taken on Trip.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 6.—Physicians of President Harper, whose days are numbered because of a cancer of the colon, have ordered him to discontinue work he has been doing upon performing during the past week, and give himself up to complete rest.

"My husband may be taken on a long trip soon," said Mrs. Harper. No one is allowed to see the patient.

Seattle Man Gives \$50,000 to Harvard.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 6.—Samuel Hill, a member of the board of overseers of Harvard University, has subscribed \$50,000 to a special fund of \$1,000,000 to relieve the annual deficiency existing at the institution.

My Offer to Kidney Sufferers.

I will give you a full dollar's worth of my remedy free to try without cost, or deposit or promise to pay.

I could not make this offer—a full dollar's worth free—if mine were an ordinary kidney remedy. It is not. It treats not only the kidneys themselves, but the nerves that control them. The cause of kidney trouble lies ALWAYS in these nerves. The only way to cure kidney trouble is by strengthening and vitalizing and restoring these kidney nerves. That is exactly what my remedy—Dr. Shoop's Restorative—does. Therefore I can make this claim with the certain knowledge that every kidney sufferer who makes this trial will be helped.

When I say "nerves" I do not mean the ordinary nerves of feeling, thought, action. I mean the automatic nerves, which night and day, unperceived and unseen, control and actually operate every vital process of the body. These are the master nerves. The kidneys are their slaves. Your mind cannot control them. Your will cannot sway them. Yet when they are strong, you are well; when they are not, you are weak and ailing.

I have written a book on the kidneys which will be sent when you write. This book explains fully and clearly how the kidneys work, and how they control not only the kidneys, but each of the other vital organs.

Many have made me offer my remedy to my remedy as they know. It is not intended for or open to those who have used my remedy. I will send you an order for which your druggist will hand you a full dollar's worth of my remedy—Dr. Shoop's Restorative—without any requirements—simply write me today.

For a free order for Book 1 on Dyspepsia, a full dollar's worth of my remedy—Dr. Shoop's Restorative—without any requirements—simply write me today.

For a free order for Book 2 on the Kidneys, a full dollar's worth of my remedy—Dr. Shoop's Restorative—without any requirements—simply write me today.

For a free order for Book 3 on the Liver, a full dollar's worth of my remedy—Dr. Shoop's Restorative—without any requirements—simply write me today.

For a free order for Book 4 on the Stomach, a full dollar's worth of my remedy—Dr. Shoop's Restorative—without any requirements—simply write me today.

For a free order for Book 5 on the Bowels, a full dollar's worth of my remedy—Dr. Shoop's Restorative—without any requirements—simply write me today.

For a free order for Book 6 on Rheumatism, a full dollar's worth of my remedy—Dr. Shoop's Restorative—without any requirements—simply write me today.

For a free order for Book 7 on the Urinary System, a full dollar's worth of my remedy—Dr. Shoop's Restorative—without any requirements—simply write me today.

For a free order for Book 8 on the Blood, a full dollar's worth of my remedy—Dr. Shoop's Restorative—without any requirements—simply write me today.

For a free order for Book 9 on the Skin, a full dollar's worth of my remedy—Dr. Shoop's Restorative—without any requirements—simply write me today.

For a free order for Book 10 on the Nervous System, a full dollar's worth of my remedy—Dr. Shoop's Restorative—without any requirements—simply write me today.

For a free order for Book 11 on the Endocrine System, a full dollar's worth of my remedy—Dr. Shoop's Restorative—without any requirements—simply write me today.

For a free order for Book 12 on the Reproductive System, a full dollar's worth of my remedy—Dr. Shoop's Restorative—without any requirements—simply write me today.

PRESIDENT SPENDS A QUIET SUNDAY

Fails to Go to Church Because of Crowd.

TAKES HORSEBACK RIDE

Thousands Attend Services to See Vice President and Mrs. Fairbanks at Worship.

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